Exhibit N

2013 Patent Litigation StudyBig cases make headlines, while patent cases proliferate

1995-2012



Median damages rise with time-to-trial

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Chart 7c

Chart 7c reflects the direct relationship between the median damages award and the number of years to trial. Several factors might influence this relationship. Cases involving higher potential damages awards are more complex and, thus, take longer to reach trial. Also, increased time-to-trial provides a longer period over which sales can occur, thereby increasing the potential damages base.

Virginia Eastern, Wisconsin Western speediest in time-to-trial

Chart 7d

Since 1995, significant variations have occurred in the median time-to-trial across jurisdictions. To assess the lead time, we focused on the most active districts. Chart 7d summarizes the median time-to-trial among these courts from 1995 to 2012. As indicated, the Virginia Eastern and Wisconsin Western districts boast

the shortest time-to-trial, which has been significantly lower than the next district or the median. The fastest five districts and overall median time-totrial have remained consistent from our last study.

Chart 7c. Median damages based on time-to-trial: 1995-2012



Median damages are adjusted for inflation and represented in 2012 US dollars.

The number of identified decisions is indicated within the

Chart 7d. Median time-to-trial by district from 1995-2012

Rank	District	Total # of identified decisions with time-to-trial data	In years
1	Virginia Eastern	22	0.97
2	Wisconsin Western	10	1.07
3	Florida Middle	15	1.74
4	Delaware	113	1.94
5	Texas Southern	11	2.00
6	Texas Eastern	85	2.19
7	California Central	29	2.34
8	Texas Northern	18	2.42
9	Florida Southern	15	2.50
10	Minnesota	12	2.66
11	New Jersey	27	2.70
12	California Northern	39	2.72
13	New York Southern	36	2.95
14	Massachusetts	25	3.63
15	Illinois Northern	35	3.67
	Overall (all decisions identified)	685	2.35

Includes only the 15 most active districts for which time-to-trial data was available